

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2574.

YINKOW HEARS HEAVY FIRING DOWN THE LIAOTONG COAST



GAZETTE PHOTO ENG.

London Rumor of Port Arthur's Fall.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

JAPANESE ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

Japanese Parliament Is Opened by Person by the Emperor at Tokio.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—The reported battle along the Yalu river is not confirmed. The situation remains practically unchanged.

RUSSIA MAKES ANOTHER PROTEST.

PARIS, March 21.—Russia has protested against the action of the Japanese fleet in shelling the quarantine section during the Port Arthur bombardment.

EMPEROR OPENS DIET.

TOKIO, March 21.—The Japanese Parliament was opened with much ceremony. The Emperor opened the diet personally.

FOREIGNERS MUST STAY AT NEWCHWANG.

NEWCHWANG, March 21.—The foreigners have been forbidden to go beyond the walls of the city.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP LEAVES CRETE.

CANA, March 21.—The Russian battleship Ossiliabya accompanied by torpedo-boats has sailed for an unknown destination.

The Russian intermediate battleship Ossiliabya and the torpedo-boats make up a portion of the Russian fleet which recently returned to the Mediterranean from Jibuti, French Somaliland, after being ordered to return from their voyage to the Far East on account of the great damage to the Russian vessels at Port Arthur. Ossiliabya was built in 1898.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 20.—Russian troops are pouring into north Korea.

TYPHUS AMONG JAPANESE.

It is reported that typhus is raging in the Japanese army.

WARNING FROM VICEROY.

Viceroy Alexieff has warned the troops not to injure private property.

THE VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON.

The whereabouts of the Vladivostok squadron is a secret. It is believed the vessels will try and join those at Port Arthur.

RUSSIA'S SECRECY INCREASING.

The government has forbidden the transmission of ciphers.

LIGHTS AT SEA OFF NEWCHWANG.

MUKDEN, Mar. 20.—It is quiet here, but suspicious lights have been seen at sea off Newchwang.

RUSSIA WANTS HELP.

YENKOW, Mar. 20.—Russia has approached Germany in regard to the protection of its property at Newchwang.

JAPANESE REFUGEES IN SIBERIA

WASHINGTON, Mar. 20.—Japan has asked the United States to assist Russia to relieve fifty refugees now in Siberia and ask of them to Berlin, where they will be cared for.

GOVERNOR CARTER CALLS LEGISLATURE IN SPECIAL SESSION

He Makes a Statement of Reasons for Action and Issues the Proclamation. April 6 the Date.

A special session of the Legislature is called for Wednesday, April 6. The Governor's proclamation to that effect appears in this issue of the Advertiser.

Governor Carter gave up all of yesterday to interviews with members of the Legislature and business men invited to the executive chamber for the purpose.

The purpose of the session is proclaimed to be for the consideration by the Legislature of such financial measures as may be brought before it.

According to the opinions expressed by members of the Legislature to the Governor, the business can be dispatched within thirty days. Some of them thought ten days.

After the Governor had made his decision he dictated the following statement for publication in the Advertiser:

GOVERNOR CARTER'S STATEMENT.

"In a period of financial depression partly caused by the low market price of our principal commodity, it is most unfortunate that the Territory should be forced to increase the difficulty of the situation by registering all its warrants—by practically asking its servants and creditors to carry it until November next, thus overtaxing the resources of our bankers and merchants.

"Blame whom you may, the fault rests finally with the people, and can be cured only through them. We have overreached ourselves; the demands made on our general funds from every section and every class have placed the Territory on a plane of expenditure far in excess of its income. Our position today is intolerable. To continue simply means financial embarrassment. For the Executive to retrench does not solve the difficulty, for it simply continues the present wide range of public service and only cuts down the efficiency of each department, and does away with necessary repairs

(Continued on page 2.)

VLADIVOSTOK SQUADRON.

PARIS, March 19.—It is reported that the Vladivostok squadron has left port.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

SEOUL, March 18.—The Emperor of Korea today officially received the Marquis Ito.

TOKIO, March 18.—The special session of the Diet called to consider war measures to be presented by the Cabinet opened here today.

PORT ARTHUR, March 18.—It is reported that two Japanese battleships and two cruisers have docked at Sasebo for repairs, also that there are two thousand wounded in Japanese hospitals, as a result of the sea fighting here.

Yinkow is a port at the mouth of the Liao river, and is near or a part of Newchwang (sometimes called Niuchwang.) The Russian warship Sicoutch, the American gunboat Helena, and a British vessel are ice-bound there. The entrance to the Liao river is guarded by many forts on both of its banks and until the ice breaks up the Japanese could not force their way into it although the place could be bombarded from the sea. Some time ago a cable stated that the residents of the place feared an attack by the Japanese and more recent dispatches from Newchwang announce that the Russians are now preventing foreigners from passing the limits of the city's fortifications. There has been considerable trouble at Yinkow between Russian soldiers and the sailors on the ice-bound American gunboat and the American consul there recently protested against attacks made upon him while assisting Japanese refugees in that place.

UNCONFIRMED PORT ARTHUR NEWS.

LONDON, Mar. 22.—An unconfirmed story is current here that the Japanese have occupied Port Arthur, following land and sea attacks on Saturday and Sunday.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

There is also an unconfirmed story that, in a battle near Wiju, 600 Russians were killed.

MONGOLIANS THREATEN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 22.—Armed Mongolians, disguised as pilgrims, are concentrating on the Russian frontier.

RUSSIAN TROOPS POURING IN.

Four thousand Russian soldiers are arriving daily in Manchuria. MOSCOW, Mar. 22.—Five million, five hundred thousand roubles have been subscribed for patriotic purposes.

The British colony contributed a field hospital with fifty beds.

REPORTED JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—It is reported from Paris that an alliance of Japan, China and Korea has been formed.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

CHEFOO, China, Mar. 19.—The Russians claim to have taken 1,800 Japanese prisoners in a battle fought along the Yalu river.

MANILA, P. I., Mar. 19.—The forces commanded by Major General Leonard Wood have defeated Datto Ali with 2,000 Moros. The Moros lost 100 men, ammunition and guns, and are in full retreat. The American force sustained no loss.

TOKIO, Japan, Mar. 19.—It is now believed that the Diet will not propose a change in the sugar tariff but will recommend a domestic tax on the basis previously stated.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 19.—Viceroy Alexieff telegraphs that the enemy has been discovered three miles from Anju. Ping Yang has been occupied by Japanese infantry in large bodies. No cavalry has been seen yet.

EXECUTIONS AT SEOUL.

SEOUL, March 19.—Thirteen accomplices in the murder of the Queen in 1895 and twenty-two highwaymen have been executed here.

PROTESTING AGAINST CHINESE TROOPS

BERLIN, Mar. 20.—It is stated that Russia and Germany will make a joint protest against the concentration of 40,000 Chinese troops along the line of Russian communication.

Fifty New Jurors for Trial of Jones.

is at least a fair showing for
this trustee who received 3.3234

It will save you time and money, and
to mention the inconvenience and su-
fering such injuries entail. For sale by
all Dealers and Druggists. Benson
Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawa-

**Need of Pushing Things at This End---Electric
Light Bill---Mr. Armstrong's Lecture---Kuhio
May Not Run Again.**

Mr. McClellan has well recovered from an attack of the grip, which laid him in bed at the Riggs House for nearly a week. He stated today that good progress was being made with the electric light bill and that all Hawaiian

The Delegate also said today that he had not made up his mind whether to run again for Congress. "I w

[illegible]

POST OFFICE,
HONOLULU, SOUTH KONA
HAWAII.

HILO IS NOW GOING AHEAD

Business Men Are Organized for Progress.

HILO, March 19.—The meeting last Friday night at Fireman's hall for the purpose of organizing a Hilo Chamber of Commerce was well attended. There were probably forty or the leading merchants and professional men present. The object of the meeting was to form a business men's organization which shall have for its purpose the matter of looking after the general welfare of Hilo.

The meeting was called to order by A. C. McKenney, who by general request and unanimous vote, was made chairman for the evening. L. Turner was elected secretary.

The business transacted was wholly preliminary, the work of organizing permanently being left until next meeting. The name of the organization, selected after much discussion was "The Hilo Development Association." A committee was appointed to report at next meeting with a list of officers and a set of general rules.

In considering the name to be adopted the discussion covered a wide range. The trend of opinion at first expressed was that Hilo could not or would not successfully carry on a Chamber of Commerce, it being said that an attempt to do so had failed in better times than we now enjoy. The motion was then made to call the organization "The Hilo Improvement Association."

The discussion was prolonged. Mr. Peck said that he believed there was much in a name. If the modest village or town of Hilo should attempt to carry on an organization with a metropolitan name, it might invite ridicule. On the other hand a name that was too local in its significance would not create the proper impression abroad. He thought the name "Chamber of Commerce" to be too high sounding and considered "The Hilo Improvement Association" a little too modest. He therefore moved to amend the first suggested by calling it "The Hilo Commercial and Development Association."

Mr. C. B. Wright of the Volcano Station and Transportation Co. said he had had experience with long names and would like a shorter one much better. Dr. Hayes stated the fact that in the New England States every town and village had its "Improvement Club" and that these were usually composed of public spirited women, and that the range of their operations did not extend beyond planting trees on the streets and cutting weeds out of alley ways. He did not believe the business men of Hilo desired to work solely along these lines, laudable as they might be. He was opposed to using the word "Improvement" in the christening of the new organization.

W. H. Lambert was heartily in favor of the movement and believed it would accomplish much good for the community. He favored the adoption of some such name as "The Hilo Board of Trade."

A. L. Louison of Hamakua, who was present, came forward at this juncture with a word which is characteristic of the man. He proposed to call the new society "The Hilo Commercial and Development Association."

"Development," said he, "means business. It means new industry, railroads, mills and new areas opened up to production." Mr. Louison's idea caught favor and after lopping off the word "commercial" for the sake of brevity, the name stood forth "The Hilo Development Association."

The committee on organization to report at next meeting is composed of Messrs. P. Peck, W. H. Lambert, C. E. Wright, Dr. Henry Hayes, B. F. Schoen. Their report will be given at a meeting at Fireman's hall tomorrow night at eight o'clock.—Tribune.

DEPUTY SHERIFF FETTER.
Deputy Sheriff W. A. Fetter has assumed the duties of his office. He has not yet resigned from the captaincy of the local company of the National Guard. While in Honolulu Mr. Fetter made several raids with the redoubtable Chillingworth and took pointers on conducting cases in court. He comes into his new duties well equipped to perform them.

LIFE AT KILAUEA.
Manager Bigdood of the Volcano House reports that business at the mountain hostelry has been excellent or late, despite the fact that neither volcano is active. The weather at Kilauea has been superb during the past few weeks. A whole month passed without any rain. During the first third of this month over fifty guests registered at the Volcano House.—Tribune.

TOURISTS AT HILO.
The local company of the National Guard, which was organized at the residence of R. L. Louison, yesterday evening. The entire company was present for the purpose of enjoying the party. Hawaiian men were paraded by the Kilauea quartette. The loan was prepared under

LITTLE WON'T HAVE DOYLE

Latter Needed in the Funakoshi Case.

The refusal of Judge Little to permit Chester Doyle to act as interpreter in the Funakoshi case is based upon his remembrance of the time when Doyle caught him delivering another man's speech. Doyle is badly needed in the Funakoshi case as he is the best interpreter of Japanese on the islands and as the ones at Hilo are under suspicion. But Judge Little put the personal consideration first and justice must take its chances. Following is the correspondence on the subject:

DOYLE TO SHERIFF ANDREWS.
Hilo, Hawaii, March 3, 1904.
Lorrin A. Andrews, Esq., Sheriff of the Island of Hawaii.

Dear Sir: In the matter of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Funakoshi and Watanabe, now held on indictment in the Fourth Judicial Circuit Court the following facts and representations have been made known to the High Sheriff's Department. These cases are of the utmost importance to the well being of the community, not only because of the heinous crimes with which the defendants stand charged but because of the fact that the defendants are recognized leaders of a criminal band here in the islands. It is reported to the High Sheriff that all of the available interpreters now in Hilo stand under the suspicion of being purchased or otherwise tampered with by the defendants, and that the Territory cannot safely go to trial unless a competent and unbiased interpreter can be secured.

The High Sheriff has called upon me asking that I come to Hilo for the purpose of acting as interpreter of the Japanese language in these cases, and has secured from the First Judge of the First Circuit and from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court the necessary permission for me to come to the Fourth Circuit for this purpose. I hand you herewith a letter from the High Sheriff on this subject.

It is a matter of public notoriety that there are unpleasant differences between the Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit and myself and that the Judge has stated that because of his personal feelings towards me he will not permit me to act as interpreter in his court room. So far as I am personally concerned, I am only interested in the proper performance of my duties as interpreter and while in court am uninfluenced by anything of a personal nature. I am prepared to act as the Japanese interpreter in the cases for which I have been sent to Hilo and that to the best of my ability. Before I can run the risk of being publicly sent out of the court room I wish to have some sort of understanding as to the position which Judge Little will take towards me in the event I shall be called into his court room in my official capacity. I therefore ask you that you call upon Judge Little at your earliest convenience and state the facts which I have above outlined and request from him an expression of opinion in this matter and learn from him definitely what attitude he will take towards me if I am called upon to act as interpreter.

If the cases cannot be tried at the present time I am prepared to remain in Hilo and act whenever the cases are ready for trial. Will you let me have an early reply to the above requests?

Very respectfully yours,
C. A. DOYLE.

SHERIFF ANDREWS TO DOYLE.
Hilo, Hawaii, March 3, 1904.
C. A. Doyle, Official Japanese Interpreter, Judiciary Department, Hilo, Hawaii.

Dear Sir: I have received your favor of even date and in reply I have the honor to state that in accordance with your request, I waited on Judge Little of the Fourth Circuit Court and informed him of your request and the reasons for your having been sent to Hilo to act as Japanese interpreter.

Judge Little gave courteous attention to what I had to say, but stated unequivocally that he would not allow you to act as interpreter in his or in any other court at which he might be presiding. I think it would be useless to try and get Judge Little to change his attitude in regard to your appearing officially before him.

Yours truly,
L. A. ANDREWS,
Sheriff of Hawaii.

HIGH SHERIFF BROWN TO DOYLE.
Honolulu, T. H., March 14, 1904.
C. A. Doyle, Esq.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 3rd, together with a copy of letter from yourself to Sheriff Andrews and his reply to yours.

I regret that Judge Little should have allowed his personal feelings to prevail to the extent of refusing to have you interpret in the trial of the case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Funakoshi. Your ability as a Japanese interpreter and your official position as such prompted me to send you to Hilo at the request of Sheriff Andrews, who was anxious that the most competent and reliable interpreter should be secured for the trial of the Funakoshi case.

I am deeply regretting the humiliation caused by sending you to Judge Little under such circumstances and feel that the ends of justice are far from being promoted by such actions of his.

Yours truly,
A. M. BROWN,
High Sheriff, Territory of Hawaii.

KENNAN IS IN HONOLULU

The Famous Writer En Route to Orient.

(From Sunday's Daily.)
George Kennan, whose descriptions of the wretched existence of Russian exiles in Siberia electrified the world many years ago, and for which he is now a marked man in the Russian Empire, is a passenger on the army transport Buford, which arrived from San Francisco last evening. He is accompanied by Mrs. Kennan.

The distinguished author and correspondent is en route to Manila, whence he will go to Japan, Korea and even into Manchuria should fortune so favor him. His entry into the last named country will probably not be effected unless Japan sweeps Russian authority from its confines.

Mr. Kennan believes, all things considered, that Japan's opportunities for ultimate victory over those of Russia. He cites many advantages accruing to the Japanese military forces not possessed by Russia. One of these is that Japan is fighting nearer her own base, while Russia is practically fighting 6,000 miles away from the seat of government. He says also that the Japanese are practically fighting on the same ground they traversed in their 1894-5 campaign. Almost every foot of the Pingyang country, he says, was trodden by Japanese armies at that time, and this former experience he be-



GEORGE KENNAN.

lieves will be of inestimable value when the actual clash of the mighty armies takes place.

Mr. Kennan was interviewed aboard the Buford last evening. He is not well, having a slight recurrence of a fever he contracted in Cebu during the Spanish war.

"I know Russia pretty well and have also been in Manchuria, entering at the north. I was in Siberia the first time about thirty years ago. I went there then to build a telegraph line to connect Asia and America by way of the Behring Strait. I went there again in 1887 to investigate the exile system. I wrote about twenty-seven articles for the Century magazine, and was then barred out of the Russian Empire. I did not go back again until two years ago when I succeeded in slipping through by way of Finland. I reached St. Petersburg, was arrested, and escorted out of the Empire."

"I am now representing The Outlook. I have no definite plan. This will all depend upon conditions when I reach the Orient. I go to Manila and then to Yokohama. Things will probably be shaped by that time to indicate what my policy will be."

"I incline to the belief that the Japanese will gain the victory, although we know little of their preparations or movements. The Japanese government is right in these days of cables when news so easily gets to an enemy by flashing it all around the world, to keep military movements secret. I think the advantages are now with the Japanese. At first I thought they were with the Russians before the destruction of their warships at Port Arthur. The Japanese have now the possession of the sea and therefore have a tremendous prestige."

"Russia could wish Japan if she could bring all her resources to bear, that she is fighting for the sake of the seat of government. The Japanese military force as a fighting force is more efficient than the Russian force. That is the opinion of the best military authorities. None of the highest officers in our army whose judgment I respect above all others, said he thought the Japanese were the best soldiers in the world, barring the Americans. The Russians have admitted that the Japanese are superior except to staying

PATIENT IS A SUICIDE

Japanese Drives Knife Into His Throat Sunday.

Despondent over continued illness and with no hope for recovery, Shimojo, a Japanese, residing in a room of a Japanese lodging house near Ahoo's stables, committed suicide yesterday forenoon about 11 o'clock. A case knife, driven several times into the neck, possibly severing the jugular vein, was used by Shimojo.

The Japanese, who was about thirty-three years of age, had resided in the same room for a couple of years. For the past six months neighbors say he had been very ill. He coughed continually and was probably suffering from tuberculosis and his emaciated form indicated that his strength was nearly spent.

The man's plans were of the most deliberate character. He had laid a mattress on the floor close to a low cot. A small pillow was placed at one end of it. Near by was a beer bottle and a glass filled with water. From the position of the body when found the suicide either was in a half reclining position on his right side, or else had lain down when he killed himself. When the body was discovered by neighboring roomers, it was lying in a natural position on the cot and pillow. The knife had been jabbed into the neck close to the collar bone and a great deal of blood was lost. The knife was found under the right hand.

FOUR MORE CHALLENGES

Progress in Empanelling Jones Jury—Various Court Items.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Just four more challenges are available in empanelling a jury for the Jones murder trial; one for the prosecution and three for the defense. There are twelve men passed for cause, with next challenge up to the defense. The prosecution waived its fifth challenge, so that the defense had four challenges in succession to exercise, of which three have thus far been exhausted. Nine names remained in the trial jury box when, at 5 p. m. yesterday, Judge Robinson adjourned court for the day.

With ten men on the panel who had passed for cause and one awaiting examination at the opening of court in the morning, 46 men appeared in obedience to the open venire for 50 which had been issued on Friday afternoon. Four challenges were exercised during the day and six men passed for cause, leaving a full panel at adjournment to await the pleasure of counsel tomorrow morning. Judge Robinson suggested going on to the bottom of the open venire if necessary, so that if a jury were not then obtained another open venire might be issued. Counsel on both sides, however, wanted a breathing spell and the cause was continued until 9:30 tomorrow morning. Court will open at 9 to hear demurrers, motions, etc., in other causes.

At the outset F. W. Wood and P. H. Burnett were excused from being drawn, for good and sufficient reasons. Samuel Kaunalea, called Friday afternoon, was now excused as being only 19 years of age. J. A. Duran, C. J. Campbell, W. H. Chilton, Fred W. Wood, F. W. Makinney, W. H. Charlock, Frank Darling, J. S. Gillis, G. S. Harris Jr., F. M. Hindt, C. W. Booth, Thomas Kennedy, R. A. Dexter, G. S. Waterhouse, C. A. Cowan, Richard Ivers and G. T. Kelley were excused for cause by both sides.

C. E. Lauke, C. H. Rose, J. W. Pickard and James McQueen were excused for their scruples against capital punishment.

M. J. Bissel, W. G. Walker, C. Kimball and Isaac Lando were excused for cause at the instance of the defense, and W. S. Bartlett, C. H. Atherton, J. W. McDonald and E. C. Buford were on motion of the prosecution.

A. L. Lunggren, S. Kube, S. W. Shaw, Theo. Buman, J. V. Fernandez and Wm. Larsen passed for cause. The prosecution peremptorily challenged A. L. Lunggren, and the defense Wm. Dunbar, Alex. Lyle and S. W. Shaw. Dunbar was the second man passed for cause and had been seated on the accepted panel since March 7. Lunggren had only passed yesterday, after saying he disbelieved in capital punishment—not for its harshness—but because life or long term imprisonment was more to be dreaded.

Among others curious answers given yesterday was that of Eugene Buffandeau. He said he could give a verdict according to the evidence and to the law as laid down by the court, but if the evidence proved that Jones had deliberately shot his wife and Mrs. Parmenter it would convince him that he was crazy when he did the deed.

MAY WINS OUT.

The jury before Judge Gear found damages for the Pacific Mill Co., Ltd., (Emmett May's company), against the Enterprise Mill Co., Ltd., (Peter High's company), in the sum of \$800 with interest at 6 per cent per annum. Defendant noted exceptions.

KONA COMPANY JUDGMENT.

Judge De Bolt in open court yesterday signed judgment in the suit of William W. Bierce, Ltd., vs. Clinton J. Hutchins, trustee of Kona Sugar Co., Ltd. Objections to rulings of the court, etc., were made by the score. An exception to the judgment was also taken by the defendant, with notice of motion for a new trial. Kinney, McClean and Cooper for plaintiff; Cathcart & Milverton for defendant. The judgment is for the recovery by the plaintiff from the defendant of 382 tons of steel rails, a variety of railroad material specified, 16 railway cars and two locomotives, and, in the event of the inability and failure of the defendant to forthwith make return of said property to the plaintiff, that the plaintiff shall have judgment for the value of said property found to be the sum of \$22,000 and damages for its detention from the 1st day of June, 1903, found to be the sum of \$1045, and the costs of action.

NEWMAN'S HEIRS PAID.

William W. Hall, administrator of the estate of Edwin R. Newman, deceased, has filed final receipts. They are from Emma Newman, widow of decedent, for \$421.15, being one-third of the balance, and from Jackson B. Todd, guardian of the estate of Rodney Newman and Paul Newman, minor children of decedent, for \$124.30, being two-thirds of the balance remaining in the administrator's hands upon the settlement of his accounts in probate. The receipts are dated Ithaca, New York, Feb. 23, 1904.

LONG NAMES TO HANDLE.

If they were exacting of each other as to being called by their full names, it is little wonder a divorce suit is pending between Issa Namahoele Halualani, libellant, and Lilia Kaheleulopa Kalaekala Halualani, libellee. T. McCants Stewart, attorney for libellee, has filed an answer denying the allegations of cause for divorce, also a motion directing the libellant to pay a reasonable counsel fee to libellee or her attorney.

DAVIS'S TRUST.

Geo. A. Davis, trustee of RHA C. Tewksbury, did not come to the office with his promised defense to the objections of M. T. Simonson, guardian ad litem of Flora Tewksbury, minor, yesterday. He hurried into court late when Judge

LOOKS LIKE UNFAIR DEAL

Carter Sends Urgency Cables on Army Bill Amendments.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Governor Carter sent urgent cables to Secretary Taft and Delegates Kuhio yesterday afternoon, regarding amendments proposed to the Army appropriation bill of which he had received mail advice. He thinks that the amendments contain features discriminating against the interests of Hawaii.

One of the amendments provides that in computing length of service for retirement double time is to be given for actual service in China, Cuba, the Philippines, Guam, Alaska and Panama, but shall not be given hereafter for services rendered in Porto Rico and Hawaii.

Another proposed amendment provides that the 20 per cent raise to enlisted men, and 10 per cent to officers shall apply to those serving in the Philippines, Guam, Alaska and Panama, leaving out Porto Rico and Hawaii.

"It looks like discrimination against us," the Governor said while he held the drafts of amendments and of his cablegrams in his hand.

"As we are now situated these amendments would make the Army men dislike service in Hawaii. Their effect would also tend to lower the moral tone of the forces located here."

"I have prepared a message to Secretary Taft asking him if this will not discriminate against service in Hawaii, where the cost of living is high, as well as lower the moral tone of officers and men. I ask him if he cannot change it. I am also writing to Kuhio, asking if there is any reason for such discrimination against Hawaii."

"The merchants should feel aroused over the proposition. It means less money paid out here, which is a phase of the matter that concerns the business community. The Merchants' Association, I should think, might take some action."

THERE IS NO DANGER whatever from lockjaw or blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Bought at Waimea.
Purser Friel of the steamer W. G. Hall reports: "Steamer Mikahala, at Waimea, has 1400 bags K. S. M. sugar aboard. Too rough to work at Waimea, Saturday p. m."

"Bark W. B. Flint at Makaweli discharging freight. Southerly winds with rain squalls on Kaula."

Robinson was otherwise engaged and was asked to come again on Monday morning.

A. G. Correa, attorney for Mrs. Tewksbury's daughters, yesterday filed objections to Davis's account.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this concerning some medicine or other: "If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money."—Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market."

You can take it with the assurance of getting well. One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by all chemists everywhere.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
 Per Month \$.75
 Per Month, Foreign75
 Per Year 9.00
 Per Year, Foreign 9.00

Payable invariably in advance.
 A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : MARCH 22

THE WAR SITUATION.

Admiral Alexieff's announcement that 220,000 men have been mobilized in Manchuria between Port Arthur and Harbin will probably not deceive the Japanese as it seems intended to do. It is now pretty well known that the Russian force in that neighborhood when the war began was not much in excess of 100,000 and that since then the single track railroad covering a distance equal to that between Toronto and Cape Horn, has been both broken and congested. Under such circumstances the transportation of 130,000 men and of supplies enough to feed them and the 100,000 already on the ground, could hardly have been effected in five or six weeks. The weather, the amount of rolling stock, the condition of the line and of the commissariat, the state of military preparation in Russia proper—all these things must be summed up in the scheme of probabilities against the Viceroy's computation.

It is strategy, however, in case Admiral Alexieff needs more time, to compel the enemy to take more time. Could he convince the Japanese that he has 220,000 men in hand and more coming, their own preparations would have to be prolonged. But it is likely that the Japanese know as much about the strength of the Russian forces as their commander does. Their spy system is so perfect that it extends into the Russian official family; it pervades the rank and file and has widely spread among men of nihilist proclivities. Moreover Manchuria is full of long-queued Japanese disguised as Chinese. Little that goes on in the sphere of Russian action in Korea long remains unknown in Tokyo. So if there are not 220,000 troops in Manchuria, Admiral Alexieff cannot make the Japanese think so.

Of actual war news there is very little but this does not necessarily imply the absence of events. It is the apparent policy of Japan to permit the publication of no news stories which are at all coincident in time with the war occurrences described. But few correspondents have reached the army in Korea and these are not at the front; indeed, they have been sent far to the rear. An English officer lately arriving at Vancouver says the correspondents are "in despair" which is quite likely. And their despair will probably be intensified if they expect to be able to put fresh stories on the cable or to send anything in the nature of forecasts. In the former war with China uncertainty prevailed for a week in Japan itself as to whether the news of the report of the capture of Port Arthur was true, and the full account of the event was withheld from the American papers for five weeks. The censorship then exercised has since been increased.

An amusing sidelight upon the bumptiousness of the Russian generals is afforded by an interview with Kuro-patkin in which that officer says that, "after crushing the Japanese in Korea and Manchuria, we will take their islands." For the representative of a power, the navy of which has been crushed and which could not put a transport on the sea between Japan and the mainland and give it protection, such a statement is at least unexpected. It has been doubted by experts that even the British could land an army in Japan, so splendidly fortified and defended are all its harbors and vantage grounds. Even if Kuro-patkin killed every Japanese in Korea or Manchuria there would still remain a triumphant Japanese navy and a territorial army, capable of indefinite expansion, to defend the coasts. Japan is, in its location as well as its defensive arrangements, considered the most impregnable country in the world.

Speaker Cannon, whose Presidential boom was launched in the House amidst great applause, is an Abraham Lincoln kind of a man who may yet be called to the executive chair. The Republican party is fortunate in owning him.

It is H. H. Wright who put on the stand he might say something, apropos of lawyer and client, that would take the mind of George Davis entirely off his present troubles.

While the Territorial officials are straining every nerve to pay the ordinary expenses of government, Hilo is crying for repairs to the boulevard that leads to the Volcano.

If you want to know how the Chesapeake cat smiled watch a printing grifter reading the Special Session proclamation.

The Maui police, according to the grand jury report, appear to be enjoying some metropolitan perquisites.

It is less than three weeks to the Republican primaries.

What the Pearl Harbor case calls for is Hawaiian influence with Congress, something that used to be abundant.

Now watch the County government intrigue.

JAPANESE FOREIGN TRADE.

In a recent report from Kobe, the consul says that Japanese direct foreign trade has already assumed such proportions that there is now no question concerning its future progress.

Until the year 1901 the customs returns showed its extent annually under the titles of "Imports by Japanese Merchants" and "Exports by Japanese Merchants," but this feature of the foreign trade has now been eliminated from that document. During 1900, the last year for which this characterization was furnished, Japanese merchants were shown to have done thirty-eight per cent. of Japan's total trade. This consisted of exports valued at \$36,543,254 and imports valued at \$54,148,051.

The percentages of foreign trade exported by Japanese merchants have been as follows:

	1897	1898	1899	1900
Direct imports	35	33	41	39
Direct exports	28	24	36	37

Much of the foreign trade of Japanese merchants is being done with eastern countries, but the returns show they are also making large gains in the West as competitors of the American and European merchants at the open ports.

The total trade of native merchants during 1900 amounted to \$92,687,105, against \$72,475,348 in 1899, as follows:

	1899	1900
Exports	\$27,420,153	\$45,955,186
Imports	\$45,055,195	\$72,475,348
Total	\$72,475,348	\$118,430,534

Gain

In the absence of official data, it is thought by well-informed resident foreign merchants that nearly or quite the same ratio of increase has continued since 1900, and this seems evident even by casual observation.

Japanese merchants have entered largely into the importation of cotton, wool, sugar, rice, flour, locomotives, rails, iron manufactures, machinery, pulp, etc. The Japanese government itself now imports all the leaf tobacco received into the country, and also handles all the camphor produced both in Formosa and Japan.

As far as the volume of Japanese direct foreign trade is concerned, the inroads made by native merchants have been less noticeable to foreign merchants because of the rapid increase of business at the open ports; and that is not the main feature for consideration, as the most unfavorable effects of Japanese competition are felt by the minimizing of profits upon the foreign business.

The Japanese are less fortunate in the matter of exports. It is more difficult for them to sell to than to buy from foreign countries. In the one case letters of credit are furnished the Yokohama Specie Bank in New York to pay for purchases made by their agents there, whereby they are placed on an equal footing with the resident foreign merchants; but in the other case, the matter of exports, the foreign merchant will long have an advantage. The foreigner is here with his money, and although when making purchases he may be subjected to "squeeze," these will hardly offset the advantage of his home connections.

Japanese merchants are extending their efforts in the manufacture and export of tea, and it is possible that this may be done somewhat in the spirit of rivalry; but it must be conceded that without the aid of resident foreigners engaged in the tea trade Japanese teas would never have been introduced abroad to any considerable extent; neither would its present foreign export be maintained. The same may be said in the case of matings and other Japanese exports. The foreign merchant has opened up the foreign trade, and although he may be compelled in future to gradually relinquish a much larger proportion of his business, the time is not yet at hand when this can be done without much detriment to the interests of Japanese commerce.

Japanese teas were far more extensively introduced into the United States during the first six months of 1903 than during the corresponding months of 1902. The increase of tea exports to all countries during the six months amounted to \$1,136,937, while the increase to the United States alone amounted to \$1,185,141, showing that more than all the excess of exports has gone there. It is fair to presume that this may be attributed both to improved quality and to more strenuous effort to hold the market. The total exports of Japanese tea during the six months amounted to \$2,887,583, against \$1,750,946 during the corresponding period in 1902.

OUR COMMERCE WITH THE EAST.

The total commerce of the territory fronting upon and immediately adjacent to the scene of present hostilities aggregates, in round terms, about \$600,000,000, of which considerably more than one-half is imports. Japan's commerce is about equally divided between imports and exports, but in the case of China and Asiatic Russia imports greatly exceed exports, and this is also true of Hongkong, which passes most of its imports on into China and draws from China most of the articles which become its exports. Probably three-fifths of the total commerce of the countries in question, taken as a whole, is in the form of imports, and the United States is year by year supplying a larger share of those imports of the countries in question and gaining upon other countries in the relative share which it supplies thereof. Of the exports from the countries named the United States is the largest single purchaser. The tea, the raw silk, the manufactured silk, the rice, the matings, and other products of this character which form the bulk of the exports of China and Japan go more largely to the United States than to any other single country of the world, while as to Asiatic Russia and Korea their exports are at present so small as to be of little importance in a discussion of the commerce of the countries in question.

The more important of the exports of the United States to the section in question are cotton and cotton goods, kerosene, flour, lumber, manufactures of iron and steel, manufactures of leather, and tobacco. Raw cotton exported in this particular section of the world goes chiefly to Japan, and the market in Japan for American cotton is influenced largely by the surplus of cotton in India, which is of shorter staple and therefore of lower price. In

years of short supply in India Japan turns to the United States for its raw cotton, but in years of plentiful supply in India a large proportion of the raw-cotton purchases of Japan are the product of India. In cotton manufactures China is the most important customer. The exports of cotton manufactures to China in the past year have materially fallen off, though the reduction in imports of American cottons into China is no greater proportionately than the reduction in such imports from other countries. This reduction in imports of cotton goods into China is due in part to the unsettled conditions which have prevailed during the year, and in part to the increased importations of cotton yarn and increased domestic production of cotton goods.

A SPECIAL SESSION CALLED.

THE GOVERNOR CANNOT AFFORD TO BET THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS OF THE TAXPAYERS' MONEY THAT A LEGISLATURE WHICH WENT BACK ON ALL ITS PLEDGES TO THEM WILL KEEP ITS PROMISES TO HIM.

But he has chosen to do so in the terms of a proclamation calling a special session and must make the best of it. So must the people who will foot the bill. Of course the experiment will fail because a majority in the House and a strong minority in the Senate are entirely willing to see the white taxpayers' clutches and would rather have taxes increased than lessened. The bulk of the taxes would not come out of their political backers but out of men they hate; the outlay, in the main, would go to their friends. If such a predatory outfit as the Solid Thirteen could be induced to cut down salaries, for instance, it would lop off those of competent white officials and as assuredly add larger amounts to the incomes of anti-hoale officials, thus compelling the Governor to veto where he had hoped to approve.

There cannot be grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles, and a Legislature which was redolent of scandal during its regular and extra sessions and which three grand juries in succession have denounced, cannot be depended on to reform the methods of spending Territorial money. The indicted leader, Kumalea is a type of the class which runs the House and runs it on the principle of addition, division and silence. Ala Baba's Forty Thieves would have made a better treasury guard than Kumalea's Thirteen, as they would have had more fear of the consequences if caught running away with the funds.

HILO'S OPPORTUNITY.

The Hilo Development Association will find plenty to do. Hilo is the chief town of the largest, the most fertile and attractive island of the group and it ought to become an important commercial city. But as its growth will depend upon that of Hawaii as a whole, it can do no better than to devote the best energies of its business men and of its Development Association to the work of bringing in white settlers to locate on public lands and raise special export products. Settlers in the country make business for merchants in the town; they build up commercial emporiums for their own convenience; and anything like the number of white farmers whom the big island could accommodate would in time make Hilo a rival of Honolulu, if not a larger place. Once the farming tracts are occupied with banana, pineapple, sisal, vanilla, rubber, tobacco and dairy farmers, the roads, railroads, steamships and a big town will follow.

The driving "down the coast" heard from Yinkov must have been on or near the Liaotung peninsula. It may mean the landing of Japanese troops or it may mean a bombardment or a naval battle. Either event of the three is quite possible there. A glance at the map—identifying Yinkov as Newchwang—will show that the Japanese could hardly seek a better place to land and attack the railroad than the western littoral of the Liaotung peninsula. The railroad line is near the coast and the Japanese, by getting it, would easily isolate Port Arthur.

The renomination of Collector Stackable suits the community, especially that part of it which has dealings with the Custom House. Mr. Stackable is a thoroughly efficient man. That he is as well appreciated at Washington as he is here is shown by the promptitude of the President, despite an underground effort to supplant Mr. Stackable, in sending his name to the Senate.

TOURIST TRAVEL FROM THE ORIENT.

The Promotion Committee has been working in the Orient and Colonies for months endeavoring to get World's Fair visitors to stop over here. Agents in Sydney and Yokohama have been appointed and are actively engaged in distributing tourist literature for Hawaii all through Japan, China, Korea and Australia.

"We are making a great effort to secure our share of the World's Fair travel," said Secretary Boyd yesterday, "and have been working with that end in view for five months or more. The difficulty has been in the uncertainty of securing accommodations for tourists who wish to stop over here for one steamer. If Honolulu could be assured of having steamer accommodations for lay-over passengers, every vessel would leave its quota in Honolulu. The Hawaii Promotion Committee in furtherance of this project made arrangements some time ago to have cables from Yokohama, the number of passengers which can be accommodated on the steamer then departing. By this method, through passengers wishing to stop over in Honolulu would learn whether they could go on to the coast on the next steamer. The lay-over passengers are given the preference on the through steamers."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Luke Tang Sing to Choy Luke See, D. 1-3 int. in following property, lots 90, 91, 100 and 101, Kulaokahua; 10 62-100 A. at Kapia and 3 51-100 A. at Kala-wala, Koolapoko, Oahu, 128 A. at Pahuilo, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$1. Mar. 12, 1904.

OWA, OAHU.
 O. R. & L. Co. to K. E. Ashley, D. Lots 12, 14 and 15, Blk. 27, Pearl City; \$250. Mar. 12, 1904.

HILO, HAWAII.
 M. F. Coelho to Laupahoehoe Sug. Co., agrt. 1st party agrees that 2nd party may for 4-12 years cultivate and plant sugar cane on 28 A. of lot 45, Maulua Homesteads on the condition that the 1st party receives 1-10 and 2nd party 9-10 of all crops. Jan. 5, 1904.

N. KONA, HAWAII.
 Ota to Yoshino, P. A. Jan. 22, 1904.

KAU, HAWAII.
 J. Kaubane to Hawn. Agri. Co., L. Realty, Waianae, 10 yrs. at \$40 a yr. Mar. 1, 1904.

DISTRICT COURT.
 J. P. Ball vs. Beoky Kaonohi Chang and husband, Eddie Chang, \$205, professional services.

Ridgway & Ridgway vs. Herbert, Humphris and Walters, asst., \$50, professional services.

The Peerless Preserving Paint Co., Ltd. vs. J. F. Colburn, asst., \$75, work and labor furnished.

P. H. Burnett vs. W. H. Thornton, dett., J. H. Fisher, Auditor, gar. asst., \$35.30 note.

P. H. Burnett vs. S. R. Jackson, dett., J. H. Fisher, gar. asst., \$30.50 note.

F. J. Turk vs. Estrella Turk, jdgmt. for dett.

HONOLULU, OAHU.
 Mar. 16, 1904.

Kapiolani Est. et al. to W. C. Achi, Par. Rel. Lot 15, Blk. H. Kapiolani Tract, 5,000 sq. ft. bldgs., etc., Kailhi; \$325. Feb. 27, 1904.

J. F. Morgan, et al. to A. O. Rosa Tr. D. Lot 15, Blk. H. Kapiolani Tract, 5,000 sq. ft. bldgs., etc., Kailhi; \$325. Feb. 28, 1904.

A. L. and T. G. Thurum to Hon. Rapid Transit & Land Co., Warranty D. Realty and bldgs. or Eretania and Young sts., \$15,000. Mar. 10, 1904.

J. D. Holt Jr. to St. C. Sayers, L. Realty cor. Queen and Richards sts., 2 yrs. at \$50 per mon. Mar. 11, 1904.

Lala Plantin to Makano, Rel. Realty, Nuuanu Valley, 8.2-10 A. on Makiki st., 1-4-100 A. bldgs., etc., \$1,000. Mar. 13, 1904.

J. K. Kanehuni to Wm. Henry D. Realty, Irwili, \$1,000. Mar. 14, 1904.

Olas Sug. Co., Ltd., petitions for amendment of charter.

Kohala Ranch Co., Ltd., filed articles of association.

KOHALA, HAWAII.
 G. R. Macfarlane et al. to S. and A. T. K. Parker, D. Pualoa Sheep and Stock Ranch Co., excepting outstanding accts. and accts. due; \$25,000. Feb. 3, 1904.

N. KOHALA, HAWAII.
 L. Kelliwatole to Kohala Land Co., Ltd., Warranty D. Realty, Apana-kohala 44 A., 30,899 sq. ft.; \$4,000. Feb. 24, 1904.

M. P. Kaka to E. K. Amala Tr. D. Realty, 11 of Kaka in Kealia 1 and 2, 12-1-3 A.; \$70. Feb. 18, 1904.

KAU, HAWAII.
 C. Bolte Tr. to Waiohina Agri. & Grazing Co., D. 1-3 int. in 7-1-10 A. land and bldgs. at Kila; \$142. Mar. 15, 1904.

KIPAHULU, MAUI.
 J. M. Ginnahale to Kipahulu Sug. Co., L. 7-10-100 A. land at Hilo; 5 yrs. from Aug. 1, 1905; \$500, being full remuneration thereof. Mar. 15, 1904.

PAUWELA, MAUI.
 K. Fall to M. Momona, D. 1-4 int. in 3 A. land and bldgs.; \$75. Feb. 24, 1904.

HANAPEPE, KAUAI.
 Oha to Kimonile, et al. D. Realty; \$12. Mar. 20, 1904.

Manele to Gay & Robinson, D. 5 taro patches at Kukumalo; \$100. May 21, 1898.

HONOLULU, OAHU.
 Mar. 17, 1904.

Kaakana to L. F. Alvarez, Agrt. and tel. Realty, Palama, 6,000 sq. ft.; at Kaakapua; 4,512 sq. ft. bldgs., etc. Mar. 10, 1904.

A. Morris to E. H. F. Wolters Tr., mtg. Realty, Kapaemala, 1-32-100 A.; \$2,400 and advs. not to exceed \$1,500, payable on Nov. 15, 1912 at 8 per cent. per an. Mar. 16, 1904.

A. K. Manuhili to E. K. Allen, D. Lots 8 and 4, Blk. 6 in Kapaehulu Tract, 10,000 sq. ft.; \$108. Mar. 8, 1904.

J. H. Flynn to H. H. Pikes, B. S. Furniture and fixtures, etc., in Criterion Barber Shop, Fort St.; \$600. Mar. 18, 1904.

Mrs. A. Harris to W. J. White Tr., mtg. Lots 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, Blk. 12, Kailani Tract, 30,000 sq. ft. bldgs., etc.; \$1,800, 15 mon. at 9 per cent. per an. Jan. 30, 1904.

O. W. Kualaku to C. H. Dickey, mtg. Realty, Kalaheopala, Kailhi, 15,796 sq. ft.; \$800, 2 yrs. at 12 per cent. Mar. 18, 1904.

Wm. Bladell comm. gives notice of sale of land at Punahou on Apr. 18, 1904, at 12 m. to satisfy jdgmt. of Henry Smith vs. Christopher J. Holt, et al.

W. R. Sims comm. gives notice of sale of residence of Chas. F. Herrick, Makiki, on Mar. 22, 1904, at 12 m.

LOCAL BRIEVES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The vernal equinox will occur on the 22nd and there is not much expectation of settled weather.

It is stated, on the authority of Auditor Fisher, that the Honolulu tax office books are straight.

There were 423 bags of mail, the largest ever landed by a single steamer here, brought by the Alameda, besides a large lot of express packages.

J. G. Drinkwater of the Assistant Traffic Manager's office, Cape Colony railroad, South Africa, writes to the Promotion Committee that he has seen a copy of "Beauty Spots of Hawaii," and wishes for more detailed information concerning the country. He will be supplied with literature for distribution.

It is reported to have been ascertained from Attorney General Knox by cable that Henry Kapea, the alleged embezzler of \$4500 from the Hawaiian Trust Co., cannot be legally detained on arrival in the steamer Siberia at Yokohama. Neither his employer nor the local authorities thought he could be extradited, as embezzlement of private property is not extraditable under the treaty with Japan.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The Auditor has found the books of the Land Office correct.

John Ouderik was awarded the contract to build the new wing of the Queen's Hospital for \$53,433. There was close bidding by five contracting firms, the highest being \$55,998. E. W. Bath, among several bidders, gets the plumbing for \$3763.

Frederic Wm. Unger, a war correspondent and author, who was in South Africa during the Boer War, first with Roberts and then with the Boers, is a passenger on the Buford en route to the Orient. He is a rapid-fire historian and expects to write a history of the war between Russia and Japan.

Henry Kapea is said to have entered himself on the steamer China's passenger list as "E. R. Hendry, age 21 years," in his flight to Japan as an embezzler from the Hawaiian Trust Co. U. S. Marshal Hendry was not returning to Japan so soon after bringing Adachi from thence—not even by proxy if he knew himself.

A Nahuiku homestead, under government right of purchase lease, came under the hammer of Jas. F. Morgan at the Judiciary building yesterday. It contained 121 23-100 acres and was sold under foreclosure of mortgage by Sell Fukuda and Shima Fukuda to the late Geo. Hons, assigned to E. K. Berk. John Waterhouse bought it for Alexander & Baldwin at \$1000. Thus one Japanese homesteader gives up.

Ten defendants were arraigned under indictments before Judge Robinson yesterday morning. Kaanana pleaded guilty to the charge of a most brutal crime for which prior to his arrest he narrowly escaped lynching by a mob at Kakaako. He will be sentenced tomorrow. The others reserved pleas or pleaded not guilty. They included Hawaiians, Chinese, Japanese and Porto Rican nationalities, and were indicted for various offenses.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The Honolulu delegates to the church convention at Hilo returned on the Kilauea Saturday.

Rice is becoming a costly luxury on Maui, since the recent war began. The price jumped a dollar a bag last week.

—Maui News.

Judge Lindsay returned yesterday from a two weeks vacation visit to his parents on Kauai. He will preside in the Police Court again today.

Treasurer A. N. Kepoika returned yesterday on the Claudine from a week's visit on Maui. While there he consulted with prominent Maui people as to the course to be pursued relative to the government's financial policy.

Because of the restricted steamship traffic between the United States and Japan, due to the withdrawal, for purposes of war, of three vessels of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha line, the Japanese government, sometime last month, it is said, increased the maximum of immigrants for each outgoing steamer to 400, and, until further notice, restrictions as to the number of women immigrants proportionate to the number of men have been suspended.—Hawaii Shippo.

Mr. K. Yamamoto of the firm of Kojima Shoten of this city will leave for Japan by the Siberia. He goes there in the interests of his firm, and intends to be back on the return trip of the same steamer. For almost a decade, Mr. Yamamoto has been occupying the position of manager, and his business ability is almost a by-word among the Japanese merchants. During his absence, Mr. S. Kojima will personally attend to the management of the store.—Hawaii Shippo.

One of Governor Carter's proposals for increasing the revenue is to raise the taxes on live stock.

Captain Berry, army quartermaster of the transport Buford, entertained at dinner last evening a party of Honolulu people.

Manager F. J. Cross has returned from Kauai where he completed the repairs to the Nawiliwili wireless station.

John T. McCrosson of the Kohala ditch license combination is booked to leave for the mainland in the Alameda.

Governor Carter extended yesterday's conference with invited citizens far into the night. Appointments with merchants and bankers were being made by telephone until dark.

Treasurer Kepoika threatens to have M. C. Amara, a Tax office clerk, removed on account of an overcharge of taxes to Mrs. Annie Akong. F. J. Tosta laid the matter before the Treasurer. Amara told Mr. Tosta the matter in favor of the clerk. It being a question of holding tax money in the office or depositing it in the Treasury when an appeal is taken, Mrs. Akong appealed and won, and a fifty cents to her credit. The matter is in the Treasury and the Tax office claim an Act of the Legislature is necessary to get it out of there. The dispute has been made to the Attorney General's department.

100 Doses For One Dollar

Economy in medicine must be measured by two things—cost and effect. It cannot be measured by either alone. It is greatest in that medicine that does the most for the money—that radically and permanently cures at the least expense. That medicine is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It purifies and enriches the blood, cures pimples, eczema and all eruptions, tired, languid feelings, loss of appetite and general debility.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it reliable and giving perfect satisfaction. It takes away that tired feeling, gives energy and puts the blood in good condition." Mrs. E. W. Colman, 1335 10th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, J. M. Cooke, Importers and Dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.)

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 21, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co.	\$1,000,000	100		100
SUGAR.				
Am. Agricultural	5,000,000	90	10	20
Am. Sugar Co.	1,200,000	100		100
Am. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	45	
Am. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	20	22
Am. Sugar Co.	750,000	100		
Am. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	20	22
Am. Sugar Co.	500,000	100		10
Am. Sugar Co.	500,000	20		100
Am. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20		100
Am. Sugar Co.	150,000	100		40
Am. Sugar Co.	500,000	20		110
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OPEN VENIRE IS ILLEGAL

The Murder Trial Abruptly Ends.

Judge Robinson yesterday afternoon discharged all of the eleven jurors who had passed for cause in the Jones murder case, also all the jurors summoned in a second open venire, and was about to order a change of venue to another Circuit when counsel for the defense obtained a continuance till this morning to give time for considering the new situation thus suddenly precipitated. It came immediately after the opening of the court after the noon recess. Following is the decision of Judge Robinson in full, which is self-explanatory:

RULING OF THE COURT.

Since the motion was made, gentlemen, for the issuance of an open venire after the exhaustion of the 250 names, this matter has come to my attention, contained in the case of *Hawaii vs. Mankichi*, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States and contained in 190 United States at page 217. After dwelling at some length upon the points involved in that case, *Hawaii vs. Mankichi*, Mr. Justice Brown uses the following language:

"It is insisted, however, that, as the common law of England had been adopted in Hawaii by the code of 1897, it was within the power of the courts to summon a grand jury, and that such action might have been taken and criminals tried upon indictments properly found, and convicted by a unanimous verdict. The suggestion is rather fanciful than real, since section 1109 of the code of 1897."

(This is the law of 1892 as amended in 1903 upon which you based your objection to the granting of the motion, Mr. Robertson.)

"Adopting the common law of England, contained a proviso that 'no person shall be subject to criminal proceedings except as provided by the Hawaiian laws.' These laws provided expressly (section 618, Penal Laws of 1897) as follows: 'The necessary bills of indictment shall be duly prepared by a legal prosecuting officer, and be duly presented to the presiding judge of a court before the arraignment of the accused, and such judge shall, after examination, certify upon each bill of indictment whether he finds the same a true bill or not.' The question thus squarely presented to every judge in the Republic was, whether he was bound to summon a grand jury under

the Hawaiian constitution, when no provision existed by law for summoning the same, or their payment, and when, in so doing, he was obliged to ignore the plain statute of his own country."

This case was not called to my attention as a matter of fact, gentlemen, either by the prosecution or by the defense, and I think it is conclusive on this matter and that the court erred in granting the prosecution's motion for the summoning of an open venire.

The order granting said motion is hereby vacated and set aside and the objection to the motion sustained. Let the open venire heretofore issued herein be and the same are hereby vacated and set aside.

Now, as to the disposition of this case, I think that as far as this court is concerned the 250 names selected for trial jurors have been fully gone into and it would be useless to continue this case for trial at the next succeeding term of this court, because we are similarly confronted with the same 250 names which have been called by this court to serve and act as trial jurors in this cause.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Under section 621, Penal Laws of 1897, which was a portion of the Session Laws of 1876, Chapter 40, it is provided (Judge Robinson continued):

"It shall be lawful for any Court of Record or Judge thereof, at any stage of any criminal proceedings depending therein, whether the venue be by law local or not, to order that the venue be changed, and to direct that the trial be had in Honolulu or in some particular Judicial Circuit; in such cases and for such reasons as the justice of the case may require, and subject to such conditions as the Court or Judge may, in its or his discretion, impose."

Judge Robinson had uttered the opening words of an order to change the venue of the case to another Circuit, when Mr. Robertson interposed a request to stay further proceedings until he could have time to consult with his associate counsel, Mr. Dunne.

Mr. Peters objected, hinting a deprecation of "any further surprises." He said, opposite counsel should not ask for delay, since the ruling just made was a sustaining of his own objection to the open venire.

Mr. Robertson answered that the objection was overruled when made, and that was as expected, so that its sustaining now created a new situation.

Judge Robinson, after some further discussion, put off his intended order to change the venue with the following order:

"It is ordered that the jurors sworn upon their voir dire in the case, as well as those summoned under any special or open venire in this court be and they are excused from further attendance upon this court in this cause. And that said cause of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Edward Mitchell Jones be and the same is hereby continued until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock for further disposition."

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Deputy Attorney General Peters, at the opening of proceedings yesterday morning, stated that William Larsen, who had passed for cause on Saturday, (Continued on Page 8.)

JAPANESE SAILOR SHOT BY A SEA CAPTAIN

Chilean Bark Othello Has Trouble With Crew and One Man Is in Queen's Hospital With a Bullet Through His Neck.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Yasuda, a Japanese sailor, was brought ashore from the Chilean bark Othello last night with a bullet through his neck, alleged to have been placed there by Captain Wesley, because he wouldn't leave the vessel fast enough.

A charge of assault with a deadly weapon has been placed against the captain and Captain Flint was sent down to place the man under arrest. Yasuda was taken to the Queen's Hospital and will recover unless blood poisoning sets in.

According to the story told High Sheriff Brown by fellow Japanese sailors who were on the vessel with Yasuda, the assault was entirely unprovoked. Four or five days ago, six Japanese were shipped as able seamen on the Othello for the voyage to Vancouver. Eight Porto Ricans, with two other Japs who were working their passages formed the crew.

Kadoshi, one of the Japanese, signed the complaint against the captain last night. Through Miki, the Japanese policeman who acted as interpreter, he said that the six Japanese shipped four days ago with Captain Wesley. The Othello sailed at one o'clock Saturday for Port Townsend, but did not use the tug. The south wind drove the vessel inshore off Pearl Harbor about midnight, when the captain dropped anchor. Then, according to the Japanese, the captain became dissatisfied with the work of the Japs and sent a boat ashore for a new crew. When the four seamen who had been shipped arrived alongside the six Japanese were ordered down in the hold by the captain, according to Kadoshi. No sooner had they got down than they were ordered back again and then the captain told them to get their belongings together and get into the launch. The Japs meekly obeyed and appeared on deck with their bundles. They began climbing down into Durrant's launch and all but Yasuda and Kadoshi were over the side, when according to the latter's story, the captain became angry because Yasuda didn't move fast enough. Kadoshi says that the captain began cursing Yasuda and finally kicked him, ordering him to move lively. He then reached to his hip pocket and fired at Yasuda, striking him in the throat. The Jap was not so badly wounded that he could not climb over the side and managed to clamber over into the launch without assistance.

Captain Durrant was at the vessel's side when the shooting occurred, having just landed the four white seamen. He said that the shooting occurred about 6:30 o'clock and though he heard the shot, could not see what had occurred, as he was some twenty feet away. Captain Durrant brought the wounded man and the five sailors to the city, taking them directly to the police station. High Sheriff Brown was summoned and immediately sent Captain Flint with a warrant for the arrest of Wesley. The Othello is lying off Pearl Harbor, about twelve miles from the city.

The information against the captain, designated as John Doe, was sworn to before Judge Lindsay by Kadoshi, who claimed to have witnessed the shooting.

A BLANK CARTRIDGE

First Mate Worth of the Chilean ship Othello was arraigned in Judge Dickey's court yesterday on a charge of assault on a Japanese seaman with a weapon obviously dangerous to life. The weapon is described as a loaded revolver. The case was set over until Thursday to await a report on the condition of the Japanese who lies at the Queen's hospital with a bullet wound in his neck.

The alleged victim of the mate is said to be in a precarious condition, but with the chances in his favor for recovery.

The mate was arrested yesterday morning by Captain Harry Flint of the harbor police, just as the anchor was being weighed preparatory to departure for Port Townsend. The chain was paid out again when Flint boarded the vessel and the mate was brought to Honolulu in Durrant's launch.

On arrival at the police station the mate was placed in jail without bail being allowed, owing to the condition of the wounded man.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the prisoner was brought before Judge Dickey, and was formally charged. Attorney Chillingworth will defend him.

Captain Flint left Honolulu for the Othello which is at anchor off Pearl Harbor, about 11 p. m. Sunday. Owing to the darkness the vessel could not be picked up and owing to the heavy surf running, the launchman did not attempt to take his vessel in very close to the shore. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the Othello was sighted and the anchor was being hauled up.

In the meantime some report was manifested as to the whereabouts of Flint and the launch man and when McDuffie was sent out in search of

them. The launch was met in the channel.

Mate Worth gave the following story of the affair to an Advertiser reporter: "On Saturday afternoon as we were being towed out to sea we found several Japanese stowaways aboard. These were in addition to our crew of fourteen, comprising five Chileans, seven Japanese, one German and one Hollander. We sent the stowaways ashore. That evening we came to anchor off Pearl Harbor. Our sending the stowaways off seemed to stir up the Japanese seaman we had signed up."

"During Saturday night—about 11 o'clock—I was lying on the hatch keeping watch of things in general. In fact, I was sleeping with one eye open. I thought I observed a movement of men near me and jumped up. I saw several of the Japs and I thought they were intending to do me some harm. I ran back into my room and secured my revolver."

"Now I generally have one blank cartridge in my revolver. This is done by drawing the slug. I do this so that the first shot I may be required at any time to fire, will merely scare my assailants. The others are for business."

"There was no more trouble that night. On Sunday I came ashore and secured a second mate and four white seamen to replace the Japs. For I didn't want such a murderous lot on my ship. About 6:30 in the evening, when it was quite dark, a couple of the Japs were ugly toward me and I ordered them into one of the boats to send them ashore. They did not want to go, and one of them advanced toward me. I sprang back and as I did so, another reached back into his hip and drew a knife and made for me."

"I then sprang forward closing on his throat with my left hand, and with my revolver in my right hand I swung it around and dashed it against his left jaw. They say the gun went off, but I swear to God that no bullet, if there was a bullet in that chamber, struck the man. The very position of the revolver would have sent the bullet far back of his head. They say his face is powder burned. That may be but I swear again that no bullet entered him. I can prove this."

"I am satisfied that when the Japanese went over the side he jabbed his knife into his neck and made the wound. Then again there is no blood to be found on the deck."

Worth was formerly first mate on the St. James and only recently transferred to the Othello.

RUSSIAN STORY OF THE BOMBARDMENT

PORT ARTHUR, March 11.—Last night passed without incident. The Japanese squadron, which disappeared after Thursday's bombardment and naval fight, has not returned. The Russian squadron proceeded to sea this morning and returned this afternoon. It is understood that no Japanese ships were sighted.

Although during the bombardment a number of shells from the Japanese ships burst in the streets of the town, the damage to the buildings was comparatively slight.

The new town sustained the greatest damage. A shell burst a few yards from the house of M. Sidoraki, a lawyer, whose wife is a daughter of Col. Baron Frank M. Sidoraki, and he and his daughter were killed on the spot, the latter's head being blown off. Madame Sidoraki was injured by fragments of the shell and a girl named Waterfisch was wounded and died soon afterwards in a hospital.

A Chinaman was killed and several Chinamen were wounded. General Stoessel, the commander of the Russian troops at Port Arthur, and his staff, while watching the bombardment from a battery, were peppered by splinters from a shell, but sustained no injuries.

On Golden Hill Lieutenant Wachin and one soldier were wounded. Two sentries on Electric Cliff were wounded.

A Japanese ironclad was struck by a Russian shell and slowly withdrew. The bombardment, which was severe, only ceased at 12:45 in the afternoon.

Japanese War Fund.

The Hawaii Shippo says: The following shows the amounts obtained by the various committees for the contributions to the war fund up to last Saturday:

Agency of Yokohama Specie Bank	\$216.85
Kei Hin Bank	\$378.10
Patriotic Japanese Women's Association	576.20
Hawaii Shippo Sha	414.25
Total	\$1,585.40

DEMOCRATS MUST PROVE THEIR WORTH

"Why should the Home Rulers join with the Democrats?" said Senator Kaiauokalani, president of the Home Rule party, in response to a question from an Advertiser reporter the other day.

"Wait until they show that they can win an election, then the Home Rulers may come over. We might fuse now, but we are waiting until after the presidential election. If the Democrats win then we will join, but they can't do anything alone here, while the Home Rulers can. We can beat the Republicans anyway at the next election. They promised a county act to the people and look what they did. Passed a county bill which they knocked out as soon as we begun working under it. I am not in favor of joining with the Democrats until they win an election or until we have a Democratic president."

FEDERAL COURT TRIAL JURY PANEL

Following is the panel of trial jurors for the next term of the United States District Court, to appear on April 18 or one week from the opening day of the term:

Joel K. Kahino, F. C. Atherton, Harry R. Macfarlane, Jr., John Coffee, R. C. A. Peterson, Samuel M. Kamakani, Wm. Wagner, H. W. Lake, J. A. Fenger, Henry P. Roth, Fred. W. Grimwood, Robert B. French, Ernest A. R. Rose, J. F. Colburn, C. S. Holloway, Wm. W. Kirkland, Paul Muhlenberg, all of Honolulu; M. B. Johnson, Wai-pahu; T. S. Kay, Kohala; Thos. Clark, Wailuku; Matt McCann, Lahaina; John F. Anderson, Wailuku; A. B. Kennedy, Alea.

CABLE COLONY'S FOOD SUPPLIES

On the Buford consigned to Midway for the cable colony, are 4000 pounds of general supplies consisting of refrigerated stuff, canned goods and vegetables.

BROWN IS A MUSICIAN

Hawaiian Awaiting the Noose, Member of the Band.

James Brown, the Hawaiian who is reported in the dispatches as being under sentence of death at Kaniaka City, is well known to many Honolulu people. He is part-Hawaiian and has been away from the Islands seven or eight years.

"Jim" Brown, as he is more familiarly known, was a member of the band organized under the monarchy by Captain Berger. He is a cornetist of much ability and often played solo numbers here. At the time of the overthrow Brown refused to join the new band organized by Captain Berger for the Provisional Government, and went with Liborio's National Band for a tour of the mainland. Brown left the band at Kaniaka City and was married to a white woman there. Later he became involved in all sorts of trouble, and has, it is reported, served one term in prison for larceny. No one in Honolulu appears to have any knowledge of the nature of the crime for which Brown is awaiting the death penalty.

DISTRIBUTION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS IN MANCHURIA

The following, says the N. C. Daily News, is the latest information regarding the distribution of Russian troops in Manchuria:

At Port Arthur, 20,250 men, consisting of infantry, Third Brigade, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th regiments; East Siberian Sharpshooters, comprising 2,000 men in each regiment; Seventh Brigade (one-half) or 25th and 26th regiments, East Siberian Sharpshooters, 2,000 men each. The other half of the Brigade being the 27th regiment at Hsicheng, and the 28th regiment of the same Corps (East Siberian Sharpshooters) at Liaoyang. Note:—All of the third Brigade, except the 11th regiment, have since proceeded to the coast of the Liaoyang Peninsula and the Yalu Cavalry: one company Baikal Cossacks, 150 men. Artillery: two companies East Siberian Battalion, 600 men; one regiment Port Arthur garrison artillery, 2,400 men. Pioneers: two battalions East Siberian Pioneer Regiment, 1,000 men. Torpedo Corps: one company Torpedo Corps, 200 men.

At Dalny, 2,000 men, consisting of the 14th Regiment East Siberian Sharpshooters. At Taitienwan, 4,400 men. Infantry: 12th regiment East Siberian Sharpshooters, 2,000 men; four companies 15th regiment, ditto, 1,000 men. Cavalry: four companies Baikal Cossacks, 600 men. Artillery: one company East Siberian Battalion, 300 men; one company Field Artillery Transbaikalian regiment, 300 men. Torpedo Corps: 200 men. At Pitzevo, 400 men, composed of one company 12th regiment East Siberian Sharpshooters, 250 men, and one company Baikal Cossacks, 150 men. At Antung, 550 men, consisting of one company 15th regiment E. S. Sharpshooters, 250 men; one company Baikal Cossacks, 150 men, and half company E. Siberian Battalion with four guns, 150 men. At Fenghuangcheng (Talu), 750 men, three companies Baikal Cossacks, 450 men, and one company Transbaikalian Field Artillery, with eight guns, 300 men. At Chingchow (near Port Arthur), 550

BURGLARS ROUNDED UP

A Japanese "Fence" Is Unearthed by McDuffie.

All petty robberies reported to the Police Station for the past three months have been accounted for in the arrest of eight young Hawaiian and Portuguese boys. Detective McDuffie has not only rounded up the youthful burglars, but has obtained confessions from them in which they have given the names of the places entered, but the goods have nearly all been recovered.

The confessions of the burglars disclosed a Japanese "fence" running in full blast under the direction of Hosi and Fukada, who have been arrested. Every thing that the boys have stolen they found a ready market for in the stores conducted by these two enterprising subjects of the Mikado. The plunder was removed yesterday to the Police Station in the patrol wagon and an express wagon.

The robbery of Jose de Espirito Santos' ukulele and guitar shop last Friday night brought the burglars to light, for they were fired upon by a police officer, and a description of one of them was obtained.

The next day Detective McDuffie arrested two of the young men and they implicated the others. From them it was learned that on January 12 they robbed Santos' place securing five ukuleles, five mandolins and one guitar. In their raid on the same place last Friday evening they got four ukuleles, a banjo and a guitar. The other places from which booty was taken are Walker's Rice Mill on Kawaiahao lane, from which nine bags of rice were taken; Gonzalez' warehouse, five boxes of soap; Gomez' store on King street, \$70 worth of groceries; Pacheco's store, Kaniaka, \$30 worth of groceries and a revolver.

A visit to the two Japanese stores where the boys disposed of the plunder showed that the greater part of it was still intact.

The young men under arrest are Miliana, Joaquin Silva, Rice, David Rice, Alfred Figueroa, George Kapena, Antone Rodriguez and Antone Louis.

Tourist Promotion.

Of course the continued storms of the past month incline to dampen the ardor of tourists, but bright days are coming and with them tourists are also coming. The work of the Hawaiian Promotion Committee is beginning to tell, and its results will be realized this summer. But when the tourists reach Honolulu, they should be encouraged to visit Hawaii, Maui and Kauai. True, the Honolulu hotels might at first suffer by losing these people for a short time, but they would be the gainers in the end, for visitors to the other Islands would carry back glowing reports which would largely increase travel from the mainland to the Islands, and thus more than reward the Honolulu hotel people for their long-sightedness in inducing tourists to visit all the Islands.—Maui News.

Hairless Horses.

Owing to the continuous rains on the pasture lands up country, many of the range horses are almost entirely denuded of hair.—Maui News.

GOVERNOR CARTER CALLS LEGISLATURE IN SPECIAL SESSION

and improvements. Of course, much can be done where we are now extravagant, and our watchword should be 'a full dollar received for every dollar expended.'

"Our experiment under the present form of self-government will certainly fail unless the people can be made to recognize the following propositions: That they must, through their Legislature, adjust their own affairs; that whenever the expenditure of a department is increased, provision must be made for it; that if a new service is demanded of the Government, some other less important function should be abandoned, and the difference in cost made good by a direct charge or by increased taxation. And the sooner the people of this Territory and their representatives in the Legislature recognize this the better.

"Much can be said in explanation—many excuses can be offered, but the real difficulty seems to be that those who have made these demands on the Government in the past are unwilling to pay more taxes or to submit to special charges for special privileges rendered.

"Let us begin now to change this method. If a special service is required, let those who enjoy it pay for it or go without. To my mind, the foregoing illustrates one of the fundamental causes of our difficulties, and every opportunity should be accepted to adjust such a matter, for delay is often procrastination. Temporary retrenchment is not permanent cure. I believe our people feel as I do, that when there is a difficult or arduous task to be performed, the only course is to face it squarely and tackle it at once.

"As the authority to call the Legislature rests with me, I would not feel myself true to Hawaii's best interests if I failed to take this responsibility. If Hawaii is ever to fit herself for a place in the Union of sovereign States, we must show that we have a government here, not only of the people and for the people, by BY the people."

Following is the form of proclamation convening the Legislature in special session:

PROCLAMATION.

I, George R. Carter, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, hereby convene the Legislature in Special Session on Wednesday, the Sixth Day of April, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and Four, for the consideration of such financial measures as may be brought before it.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory of Hawaii to be affixed.

(Seal) Done at the Capitol in Honolulu this Twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1904.

G. R. CARTER.

By the Governor: A. L. C. ATKINS, Secretary of Hawaii.

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